

THE STATE OF WISCONSIN.

Thanksgiving Proclamation.

BY THE GOVERNOR.

In harmony with the praiseworthy custom of expressing gratitude for the blessings vouchsafed during the year past, and in conformity with the proclamation of the president of the United States, I, JOSEPH M. RUSK, governor of the state of Wisconsin, do hereby designate and appoint THURSDAY, THE 29TH DAY OF NOVEMBER, instant, as a day of general thanksgiving. And I do recommend that the people of the state join in their usual vociferations on that day, and in their accustomed manner give thanks to our All-Wise Providence for the numerous bounties enjoyed during the year, and ask the continuance of prosperity to the state and happiness in the homes of all the people.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the Great Seal of the state of Wisconsin to be affixed. Done at the city of Madison, (JANESVILLE) this seventh day of November, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-three.

J. M. RUSK, Governor.

By the Governor, J. M. RUSK, Secretary of State.

Bay State blue blood has merit in it, after all.

Matthew Arnold can use more big words and make larger sentences than William H. Evans.

There seems to be a cessation of hostilities between the postoffice department and the Louisiana lottery.

Governor Rusk has issued a proclamation appointing Thursday, November 29th, as a day of Thanksgiving.

If the coinage of the silver dollar is allowed to go on unchecked, much of the gold will be forced out of circulation.

Another democratic candidate for the presidency has been taken to the tomb, and the democrats are laughing at the funeral.

Nast would enable the country to enjoy a good laugh if he would give the Harpers a picture of Butler as "the widow." Recent events would give the old picture a new life and attach to it a double interest.

It will be regretted by the public that the evidence in Zura Burns case is casting shadows about Mr. Carpenter. Unless he makes clear one or two points it will be accepted as a fact that he had a hand in the murder of the girl.

John G. Whittier, the grand old man and America's greatest living poet, took a hand in the recent campaign in Massachusetts. He advised all colored people to vote against Butler unless they wanted to commit "moral and political suicide." They voted against him.

The democratic papers of the east, especially those in Boston, are now venturing their opinion on poor Butler. Before the election they patted him on the back, told him he was a good fellow, and hurried for Butler. Now that he is down and defeated, they kick and stab him, and say the democratic party was never in debt to him, and that he never paid for the honors the democrats have heaped upon him. This is a cowardly piece of business on the part of the democratic press. They should have been honest, and told the truth about him before he fell under crushing defeat.

The Republicans of Chicago did some bad work at the late election. The cause of the defeat is thus given by the Journal: "When a republican convention places in nomination such candidates as those who were recently selected for county commissioners in this city, we have no hesitation in saying that the party deserves defeat. Had the convention nominated reputable, responsible and fit men for commissioners, the better class of the community would have been encouraged to have taken an active interest in securing their election. As it was, there was no choice to be made between two evils, both tickets being equally objectionable on the score of the fitness or unfitness of the men in nomination."

The democratic papers of New York city do not seem to agree upon the effect the result of the election will have on the democratic party next year. The World says:

The democratic triumph in New York state is of no ordinary character. It is more than a party success. It reaches further and rises higher than a mere victory of the democrats over the republicans. It means 1884; it means a change at Washington; it means that the people are tired of the ruling party; it means the vindication of the people of self government.

But the Herald, which is no more in sympathy with the republican party than the World, editorially makes this statement:

It turns from country counties also show what is ominous of evil to the democratic next year, that there is a strong republican "reserve" vote which was not cast yesterday.

The republicans have decided gains throughout New York state, carried both branches of the legislature, elected a secretary of state, and Brooklyn, a democratic city, elected a republican mayor. This certainly does forbid evil to the democratic party next year.

It is very singular that the working people of Massachusetts should entertain a decent respect for General Butler, to say nothing about voting for him. One of two things is certain, either that they are blinded by prejudice or that they are totally ignorant of the true character of the man. Ben Butler is a sharp, shrewd man. He is one of the ablest lawyers in Massachusetts. Politically, he is one of

the most consummate demagogues in this country. He is as much lacking in political principle, as Denis Kearney is in piety. He cares nothing about political honor, and would sell himself, his party and his friends, if such a sale would further his political chances. The whole life of Ben Butler proves that these words are true. During the past fifteen years he has belonged to all the political parties which have existed in this country in that time. He has been everything, and wants to be everything for the sake of office. He was first a democrat of the Jeff Davis school, and voted fifty-seven times in the Charleston convention in 1860 for Breckinridge for president. Afterward he became a republican of the most radical type, and was the manager for the republicans in the impeachment of President Andrew Johnson. When the republicans refused to keep him in office, he became a greenbacker, then a labor-reformer with communistic tendencies, and a warm friend of the despised Denis Kearney. When he saw that he could get no office at the hands of either of these parties, he crept in the democratic party, and there he is to-day, but where he will be to-morrow no one knows. To young men, especially working men, those facts are important, because they show what manner of a man Benjamin F. Butler is. He is not a safe leader. He is not a man that young men should follow, because he is as inconstant as the moon, and drifts here and there to suit his greed for office.

THE BACK COUNTIES

Do Not Materially Change the Results of the Recent Election.

Massachusetts Has Relieved Her Late Governor for a While. His Friends Admit.

And Virginia Democrats Rejoice Exceedingly that Mahone Is Beaten. New York Legislature Republican--The Other States.

BOSTON, Nov. 8.—The newspapers have so perfected the collection of election returns in this state that the result of a balloting is known probably earlier than in any other section of the union. All the cities and towns have reported their full vote, with the exception of the very small town of Gosnell, on Martha's Vineyard. Several trifling telegraphic errors occurred previously, and two towns have since reported, so that it appears that 311,000 votes were cast, of which Mr. Robinson received 100,175 and Gov. Butler 130,074, leaving the former's plurality 10,901. The old-time candidate received 1,550, and all other candidates 80. The majority of the Republican lieutenant governor is 13,000. This is a larger vote by 20,000 than was ever before cast. About nine-tenths of all the registered voters exercised their right. In the executive council there will be three democrats and five republicans, a democratic gain of two. The legislature on which ballot will be republican by probability, fifty-seven. The democrats lose four senators and probably gain four in the house. The county officers are about evenly divided in politics. In this county John B. O'Brien and Oliver Stevens were elected respectively sheriff and district attorney. Mr. O'Brien takes the place of Mr. Clark, who retires, after twenty-five years' service. The butchers philosophically attribute their defeat to the legislature, and the old-time democrats are of opinion that they defeated Butler, but in this they are hardly borne out by the fact, which is that Butler ran 1,500 ahead of the state ticket. No election in recent years has caused the loss and gain of so much money. Both sides were so confident that the betting was fast and furious. The supporters of the governor have been bloodily torn in squaring accounts.

WHAT IS SAID ABOUT IT. BOSTON, Nov. 8.—Gov. Butler came down from Lowell early, and was promptly on duty at the state house. He was looking remarkably clear and fresh, and wore the customary nosegay of flowers in his buttonhole. In answer to queries, he said he had nothing to say in regard to the campaign. He believed the democrats at least had cast an honest vote, and that no fraud had been attempted on their part. He said: "After the smoke of the election has cleared away, I shall probably analyze the vote, and then perhaps be ready to talk politics and have some news for you, but now I am too busy with the affairs of state to even consider my own political future."

Chairman N. A. Plympton, of the executive democratic state committee, however, was more communicative. He said that he was greatly surprised at the result; he could only account for it by congratulating among the democrats the success of their tremendous gain. "We shall," said he, "begin immediately to recognize our forces in the state, and next year, with Benjamin F. Butler as our standard bearer, we shall achieve a great victory. When Massachusetts shows a democratic gain of 50,000 in two years, when she reduces the republican majority from 75,000 to a paltry 8,000, it shows that the people are tired of the ruling party; they are tired of the ruling party; it means the vindication of the people of self government."

BUTLER EXPLAINS. PITTSBURGH, Nov. 8.—The Commercial-Gazette telegraphed Gen. B. F. Butler for his views on the result in Massachusetts and asking for his programme for the future. The following characteristic reply was received: BOSTON, Mass., Nov. 8.—To THE EDITOR OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL-GAZETTE. An answer to your question is easy. Last year I had 134,000 votes. The large vote I received was in the Garfield election of 1880 (Garfield, 130,000; Hancock, 112,000; total, 277,000). This year the vote is 313,000, of which I have 132,000. This enormous increase has been caused by the loss of money, by the fraud and corruption by my opponents. I have been cast down but in the next presidential year, the 8,000 or 9,000 plurality of my opponent was more than lost in the city of Boston. Massachusetts is, therefore, surely a democratic state, and another state, surely

without better gain, when a man has received the democratic vote from 111,000 to 132,000 in three years, is there any need of an answer to your question as to what my programme will be? I am pleased to see the result, and had rather have my vote than to be elected by 132,000. In that case it would then be said Massachusetts is a republican state and that she has a large republican vote, which in a presidential election will come out, and I have had the vote out and measured them, and in the next presidential election, with a judicious platform and popular nomination, at least we should keep all the republican vote, instead of sending some to take care of Butler, instead of sending him into Ohio and Indiana to corrupt those states.

PENNSYLVANIA. PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 8.—Official reports and corrected estimates received from a number of counties make no material change in the figures sent out. Niles has 13,138 and Livesey 14,370 majority. The official returns from all counties will not be in for several days. The Greenback vote is insignificant, falling much below that of last year. A gain of twenty counties is indicated, and it will be scarcely one-fourth that amount this year. On the contrary, the prohibition vote, which was last year 5,150, will be increased considerably. Many democratic members of the legislature take the result of the election in this state as a condemnation of their course in prolonging the session, and are agitating the propriety of a caucus to determine on an early adjournment. The men at the head of the prohibition movement comprise some of the best element in the legislature, and will no doubt be able to carry out their purpose.

VIRGINIA. RICHMOND, Nov. 8.—The latest returns received by the democratic committee here place the democratic majority in the house at 15, with a probability that it may be increased to 25; the senate at 4 democratic majority, with the probability that it will be increased to 8. The democrats have carried twenty counties which at the late election went for Mahone, held all their own counties but one, Caroline, which was carried by Mahone. A gain of twenty counties for the democrats and a gain of one county for Mahone. The popular democratic majority in the state is not less than 17,000.

WHO STRUCK MAHONE. A large number of roosters have been printed on slips of paper and distributed through the city, and democrats are wearing them in the bands of their hats. The Index Appeal publishes a communication from Mr. William Long, an old fellow citizen of this city, to the effect that he was the party who struck Senator Mahone at the Fourth ward precinct, at the time of the disturbance, but that it was accidental and he hopes he did the general no harm.

CONNECTICUT. NEW HAVEN, Conn., Nov. 8.—The election in this state gives great satisfaction to the republicans. All but one of the twelve senators elected are republicans, which gives the republicans a majority of eight in the senate. That body will stand 16 to 8. In the house the republicans have a majority of 57, a gain over last year of 35 members. The next legislature will, therefore, have an equal lot of 63 republican majority. The democrats have three out of the eight high sheriffs, a gain of two. This is the only democratic crumb of comfort in the election. Hartford republicans are jubilant, having elected the whole republican town ticket. New Haven republicans rejoice in the election of one republican representative and that one a man of much ability as a lawyer and of unblemished name. He will unquestionably be the next speaker of the house. One of the Hartford representatives elected is Samuel A. Hubbard, manager of The Hartford Current, a man highly respected in various cities of the state. There have been public demonstrations of joy over the result in this and in other cities.

NEW YORK. ALBANY, N. Y., Nov. 8.—Estimates coming from democratic sources, and concurred in by the republicans, give a republican majority of 4 in the senate and 5 in the assembly. The state democratic ticket is elected by majorities ranging from 10,000 to 12,000, with the exception of Mahand, making the secretary of state, who is defeated by Carr, the present incumbent, by 16,000 majority. In the city, Tammany hall has elected eight aldermen, the county democratic 7, republicans 5 and independents 1. Of the assemblymen from this city Tammany has 8, county democratic 7, republicans 9. Tammany hall also elects 2 senators, Irving Hall 1, county democratic 1 and republicans 1.

NEBRASKA. LINCOLN, Neb., Nov. 8.—Returns up to 10 p. m. show republican gains in almost every county on the state ticket. Reese, republican, is elected supreme judge by 10,000 majority. Brady, democrat, is elected to the first judicial district by a large majority. Three other districts not heard from are supposed to be in doubt. The republicans elect seven judges. Very few counties elect straight republican tickets. Some give republican majorities on state and elect opposition county officers, and others the reverse. Generally, however, all elements united in opposition to the republican ticket.

NEW JERSEY. TRENTON, N. J., Nov. 8.—The returns which have come in up to 11 o'clock p. m. give, as nearly as may be, Abbott, democrat, for governor, 7,800 majority. The senate will stand 12 republican and 9 democrats, and the house of assembly democratic by majority of 24 to 36 a majority for the democrats on joint ballot of 5.

MINNESOTA. ST. PAUL, Nov. 8.—Official returns from six counties, partial returns from about fifty counties, and estimates based upon the vote of two years ago of the remaining ten counties, give Hubbard 14,000 majority and the rest of the republican ticket about 17,000. These figures will not vary much from official ones.

MISSISSIPPI. JACKSON, Miss., Nov. 8.—The latest returns show no change in the result of the election as announced, except in Panola county, where the Fusion ticket was defeated by a small majority. Adams, Hinds, Madison, and Monroe counties gave good Fusion majorities. The regular democratic ticket had little opposition elsewhere, and hence the legislature, as usual, is largely democratic. The excitement in Copiah county has subsided. No further trouble is anticipated.

DAKOTA. YANKTON, Dakota, Nov. 7.—Eighteen of the forty-eight southern Dakota counties have made full and partial returns. Only six counties are complete. The majority for the constitution thus far is 2,640.

KANSAS. WICHITA, Kan., Nov. 8.—The returns for the Big fourth judicial district, comprising six counties, are nearly all in. H. C. Stiles, republican, is elected over A. Harris, the present incumbent, by about 1,000 votes. The entire republican ticket in Sedgewick county is elected except the sheriff.

COLORADO. WASHINGTON CO., Nov. 8.—Secretary Teller received dispatches from Senator Chaffee, of Colorado, that the result of the local elections in that state were all favorable to the democrats, and in Denver, where

Senator Teller opposed the regular republican nominee for sheriff, he was elected by 1,400 majority, an increase of 700 votes over last year.

What Frank Hurd Thinks. TOLEDO, Ohio, Nov. 8.—Hon. Frank Hurd has been interviewed by a press correspondent on the probable result of the elections Tuesday. "In regard to presidential candidates," said Mr. Hurd, "Mr. Tilden has but to say that he will accept the nomination and it will be given him overwhelmingly."

"But will he accept?" "Oh, yes, I cannot say. If, however, he should decline, it will be Governor-elect Hurdly beyond all question. He will get the nomination most heartily, and probably by acclamation."

"Has the election gone as you wished?" "Well, yes; we wanted to bury Butler, and we did it pretty effectively. Virginia was most particularly anxious about, and it went most gloriously as we wanted it to, too. New York has gone democratic, and solidly too. I am perfectly satisfied. Not sir, I mean that the elections have gone exactly as we wished, and that the chances for a magnificent democratic victory in 1884 are all that could be desired."

THE FEELING IN WASHINGTON. WASHINGTON CITY, Nov. 8.—The general feeling here in political circles is that the republicans gained a slight advantage in the elections, which compensated them for the defeat sustained in Ohio in October, and places both parties in an equal position for the presidential race next year. The president is, of course, disappointed at the result of the election in Virginia, in which he took considerable interest. In the departments the clerks are generally pleased with the result, and express the utmost confidence in republican success in 1884. Secretary Teller said he was greatly surprised at the result. He considered that Mahone would be unable to retrieve what he had lost next year, and believed that Butler would no longer be a potential factor in Massachusetts politics. Frank Tilton was much chagrined at Mahone's defeat and attributed it in a great measure to democratic intimidation. Republican politicians here generally assert that the north must be depended upon to elect a republican president, and that the south must be counted in any republican estimate for 1884.

What Keifer Says. WASHINGTON CITY, Nov. 8.—Ex-Speaker Keifer here in political circles is that the republicans will be able to carry the session for discussion, and that the republicans will help the free-traders to bring it up. He expresses the belief that Ohio is safe for the republicans in 1884.

THEY MET BY CHANCE.

Had a Row and Nearly a Shooting Affair—Sensation on Broadway.

NEW YORK, Nov. 8.—Mrs. Louise Pay City, a French lady, recently came to this country in search of her husband, who she alleges, deserted her at Marseilles several years ago and came to New York, taking with him their only child, a boy now 16 years old. She had heard that he had been married again to a woman with whom he had been intimate in France, and she intended to cause his prosecution for bigamy, but her main object was to obtain possession of her child. She was unsuccessful in her search, and had taken passage on the next steamer for Havre, when she chanced to encounter Mr. Cury on Broadway, and an angry interview took place, during which Mrs. Cury drew a small pistol and threatened to shoot her husband. He struck her arm down and the weapon was discharged without injury to any one. The occurrence attracted a crowd and Mrs. Cury was arrested. At the police court her husband underwent a charge of felonious assault and she was held in \$500 for trial. Mrs. Cury, who is a handsome brunette of about 30, persists in her determination of prosecuting her husband and regaining her child.

Henry George on "Modern Slavery." NEW YORK, Nov. 8.—Mr. Henry George lectured here last evening and attracted an audience in the rooms of the Society for Ethical Culture, his subject being "Modern Slavery." He argued that slavery had not been abolished in this country, but still existed under a different arrangement, which virtually placed the modern slaves at a disadvantage, inasmuch as their masters are not under any obligations now to take care of them as they were under the old system. "What is the use?" asked the lecturer, "of converting a man to put a piece of paper in a box once a year, and in solemn mockery telling him he is a free man, and may aspire to the proud privilege of being the president of the United States, if he can hardly earn enough to keep him from starving?"

International Agricultural Exhibition. WASHINGTON CITY, Nov. 8.—The department of state has been notified by the consul of the United States at Amsterdam, that the date of opening the International Agricultural exhibition, to be held in that city during the coming year, has been postponed from July 22 to August 1, and it will remain open until the 15th of September following. A few copies of the programme of the exhibition have been forwarded to the department, and will be sent in answer to applications.

Report on the Army. WASHINGTON CITY, Nov. 8.—The quartermaster general of the army in his annual report states that the expenditures during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1883, were \$13,756,577. An appropriation of \$125,000 is recommended for a new recruiting depot and training school at Davis island, near New York city, and \$100,000 for rebuilding quarters at Jefferson City, Mo. Attention is called to the fact that four southern railroad companies have failed to make payments for several years on account of railway material purchased in 1865 and 1866.

Can't Go Behind the Returns. WASHINGTON CITY, Nov. 8.—Another phase of the Chinese question has been proposed by Senator Miller, of California, to the treasury department, growing out of the large number of Chinese arriving at San Francisco on certificates for "students, travelers, merchants and their attendants." It is held that this is merely a subterfuge to bring in a number of Chinese laborers, but the department holds that the certificate is prima facie evidence, and cannot be questioned.

Another Youthful Assassin. PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 8.—Antonio Florini, an Italian bootblack 15 years of age, while standing on Chestnut street was approached by a telegraph messenger boy, who drew a clasp knife and plunged it into the left breast of the unoffending Italian. The assailant fled, leaving the knife by the side of his victim. The wounded boy was conveyed to a hospital where his wound was pronounced of a serious character. No cause can be assigned for the deed.

The Canadian Pacific. TORONTO, Nov. 8.—General Manager Van Housen, of the Canadian Pacific railroad, has arrived here, and states that the attempt to construct a road through Kicking Horse country in the Rocky mountains has not been abandoned, nor have the engineers disagreed as to its practicability. Work will be continued next spring, as owing to snow slide they could not push work during this winter.

A TERRIBLE CALAMITY.

A Wing of the Capital at Madison Falls, and Kills Several Persons.

Brief Particulars Regarding the Fatal Crash.

MADISON, Wis., Nov. 8, 3:45 p. m.—At two o'clock this afternoon the southeast wall of the new southeast wing of the capitol, together with the roof, fell in with a sudden crash; there were twelve men on the roof and fifteen or twenty inside. All of the men on the roof were either killed or badly hurt. There have been four taken out dead, and the wounded, two of the latter having died since taken out. There is great excitement, and it is impossible to get the names of the victims.

The immediate cause of the accident is supposed to be the weakness of the center walls which supported the roof, the arches of which gave way, allowing the roof to spread, which forced out the outer wall of the building.

An immense crowd surrounds the capitol, and all is being done possible to relieve the victims.

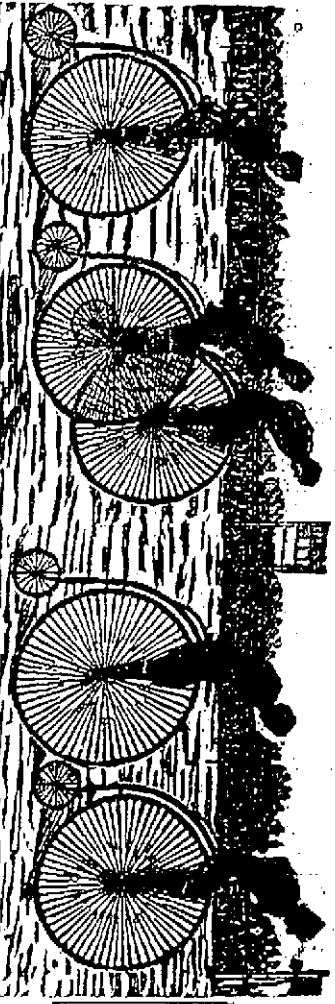
The military companies have been ordered out to keep the crowd back and preserve order.

The correct figures have just been obtained—6 dead and 17 wounded.

MADISON, Nov. 8, 4 p. m.—A portion of the east wall of the capitol extension fell at two o'clock this afternoon. About forty persons were in the building. Six taken out dead.

A. A. JACOBSON.

Great Bicycle Race



Friday, Nov. 9th, 3 p. m. Sharp.

Janesville Driving Park, FIRST RACE.

One mile championship race—best two in three for the championship of the northwest on state and \$100 sweepstakes and 10 per cent of the race receipts to winner.

ENTRIES AND POSITIVE STARTERS ARE:

W. J. MORCAN, Champion of Canada.

Robert B. Clark, Of Detroit, champion of Wisconsin.

Fred S. Rollinson, Ex-champion of America.

W. M. WOODSIDE, Champion of Ireland; also

Great One-Half Mile Amateur Race, Best 2 in 3—2 Prizes.

N. B.—Races will be started promptly on time, by report of pistol.

Admission—25c. Children 10c. Carriages free.

A Great Time!

Friday and Saturday Evening.

AT THE

Janesville Guards' Armory

Commencing at 8 p. m. on evening.

The Dude on the Bicycle!

Special engagement of Mr.

FRED S. ROLLINSON,

Of London, England, and his first appearance in America as the popular DUDE, trying to ride the bicycle. His great act, the awkward fall, and a thousand difficult tricks on the bicycle—a great 5 mile grand-stand-please.

FOOT RACE

Open to all Janesville.

For a Handsome Silver Cup!

A FIVE MILE

Bicycle Race by the Champions,

Special Matinee

For Ladies and children on Saturday afternoon commencing at 3 o'clock. Reserved seats for ladies. Brackets and in attendance each evening. All should see the fun. Admission 10c—25c. children 10c.

A NEW MEDICINE

For the Positive Cure of

CONSUMPTION,

Coughs,

Cold,

Asthma,

Bronchitis,

Spitting of Blood,

Croup,

Whooping Cough,

AND

Lung Fever!

Sold at PALMER & STEVEN'S, Drug Store.

I HAVE JUST RECEIVED SOMETHING ENTIRELY NEW IN

Corkscrew Suitings,

FOR DRESS AND BUSINESS SUITS

Splendid Assortment of Overcoatings

AND THE

NOBBIEST LINE OF PANTALOONINGS,

TO BE FOUND IN THE CITY.

I GUARANTEE EVERY GARMENT IN FIT, STYLE AND WORKMANSHIP

ON NO SALE. CALL AND EXAMINE GOODS AND PRICES BEFORE ORDERING.

SHEA

THE ARTISTIC DRAPER AND TAILOR,

JANESVILLE, WIS.

Smith's Block.

RACINE, WIS.

Lathrop Block.

CUTTERS.

J. I. SHEA, and M. J. MILLER, OF BOSTON.

HANCHETT & SHELDON

24 and 26 Main Street.

Hardware Dealers,

OFFER

STOVES!

Stoves, Stoves

West Point Parlor & Parlor Cook,

Finest finished and best working stove in the world.

COLD COIN SQUARE

The only perfect square stove made.

Gold Medal, Brilliant, Etc.

Longest line of Cook Stoves

Tin Work!

We will not do cheap work. Prices are low as good material and skilled labor will justify.

LARGEST LINE OF

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS

In the country. Our outside trade enables us to purchase goods in jobbers quantities, giving a

discount of 10 per cent. We retail in my goods at one price wholesale prices.

Our large and rapidly increasing trade, we are convinced, that the people are not slow to appreciate this fact. Remember the name and place, HANCHETT & SHELDON.

A FEW TIMELY REMARKS!

